

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5881

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日九月八年子丙戌光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1876.

五年

六月十英

港香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 4, JAPAN, Goruan 3-m. sch., 270, H. Walter, Newchwang 24th Sept., Boats and General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

October 5, CONQUEST, British str., 317, Hanlin, Haiphong and Howth 3rd October, General.—KWONG LEE YUEN.

October 5, TCHING-SHING, Chinese gunboat, 150, BOSSARD, Tyne 4th October.

October 5, NEERA, British steamer, 606, A. G. Walker, Swan 4th October, General.—KWAH ACHENG.

October 5, TIGER FREDERIC, 2,400, Brunel, Maroulo 27th August, Naples 29th, Port Said 3rd Sept., Suez 4th, Aden 10th, Galls 20th, Singapore 27th, and Saigon 1st October, Mails and General—MESSAGES MARITIMES.

October 5, RETH, British bark, 453, Mindo, from Whampoa, General.—A. MAC. HEATON.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 5TH.

Damuck, British steamer, for Bangkok.

Penedo, British steamer, for Saigon.

Murabas, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Azamomono, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Departures.

October 5, YANGTZE, Brit. str., for Canton.

October 5, OCEAN CHIEF, British bark, for New York.

October 5, MARTABAN, British steamer, for Shanghai and Yokohama.

October 5, AGAMEMNON, British steamer, for Shanghai.

October 5, NINGPO, Brit. str., for Shanghai.

October 5, DUNGE, Brit. str., for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per Conquer, str., from Haiphong, &c. — 52 Chinese.

Per Norma, str., from Swatow — 150 Chinese.

Per Tigre, str., from Marseilles, &c. — For Hongkong.

From Marsella, Mr. Bony, Four Sons, and Mrs. Seaman and child, Mrs. Benjamin and children, Messrs. Tenuquier, Louze, San Luen and wife, Dap Phai, and Lung Nee San, and 67 Chinese.

For Shanghai.

From Marseilles—Miss S. Cleverly. From Saigon—Mrs. Lance and child.

For Yokohama.

From Marsella, Mr. Pichot, Messrs. Orsol, Zuccaro, Ch. Donat, Monier, and O. Mallet, from Aden—Mr. Pietro Saccoccia.

DEPARTED.

Per Dunaba, str., for Bangkok — 117 Chinese.

Per Martaban, str., for Shanghai — 3 Cabin.

Per Agamemnon, str., for Shanghai — 1 Cabin and 30 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Penedo, str., for Saigon — 150 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship Conquest reports left Shanghai and Howth on 3rd October, and had strong monsoon and heavy sea.

The British steamship Norma reports left Swatow on 4th October, and had light E.N.E. winds and fine clear weather.

The German three-masted schooner Japan reported at Newchwang on 24th September, and had fresh N. and E. Easterly winds and fine clear weather throughout.

The French steamship Tigris reports left Marsella on 27th August, Naples on the 29th, Port Said on 3rd September, Suez on the 4th, Aden on the 10th, Galls on the 21st, Singapore on the 27th, and Saigon on 1st October, and had fresh N.E. winds to arrive.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

September 22, Tung Ting, Chinese str., from Hankow.

22, San An, French str., from Cardiff.

22, Shantung, American str., from Tian-tien.

23, Fire Queen, American str., from Haskow.

24, Dragon, British steamer, from Nagasaki.

25, Taiki, British steamer, from Tientsin.

25, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.

25, Chepa, British steamer, from Hankow.

25, Chihli, American str., from Ningpo.

25, Hainan, British bark, from Nagasaki.

27, Psycho, American str., from Hankow.

27, Phoenix, American str., from Tientsin.

27, Appin, British steamer, from Tientsin.

28, Tokio Maru, Japan, str., from Nagasaki.

28, Shanghai, British steamer, from Hankow.

28, Hanyang, British steamer, from Hankow.

28, Hanan, German bark, from Keeling.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

September 22, Tung Ting, Chinese str., from Hankow.

22, San An, French str., from Tian-tien.

22, Shantung, American str., from Tientsin.

23, Fire Queen, American str., from Haskow.

24, Dragon, British steamer, from Nagasaki.

25, Taiki, British steamer, from Tientsin.

25, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.

25, Chepa, British steamer, from Hankow.

25, Chihli, American str., from Ningpo.

25, Hainan, British bark, from Nagasaki.

27, Psycho, American str., from Hankow.

27, Phoenix, American str., from Tientsin.

27, Appin, British steamer, from Tientsin.

28, Tokio Maru, Japan, str., from Nagasaki.

28, Shanghai, British steamer, from Hankow.

28, Hanyang, British steamer, from Hankow.

28, Hanan, German bark, from Keeling.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the sum of Net Premiums reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alarms will be subsequently admitted.

JACQUIN, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

CHINA PIPE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Net Premiums to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alarms will be subsequently admitted.

JACQUIN, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the said Company for the above Port, are requested to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings or Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

4m 1117 Hongkong, 9th November, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged by the said Company.

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE PREMIUMS CHARGED BY THE COMPANY.

ONE THIRD PER CENT (3%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other parts the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT (15%) only.

SEIMSEN & CO., Agents.

4m 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

Action Sales Today.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., At 12 noon.

Sbury Goods.**To be Let.**

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 14, HENRY'S ROAD.

East of the Spanish Consulate. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.

27d 1592 Hongkong, 5th October, 1876.

TO LET.

At the same address.

Apply to SHARE, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

1m 592 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE LOWER STOREY OF FAIRLEA,

West Point, with separate entrance,

Garden, Stables, &c. Rent, £100 per month.

SHARE, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

Solicitors.

332 Hongkong, 15th June, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Ridge. Apply to

SHARE, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

1m 592 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 4, ALBAN

TERRE, near Terrace.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, GOV-

TER STREET; immediate occupation.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

1m 592 Hongkong, 25th September, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE PREMISES No. 8, PLAZA, late of

the office of Messrs. GILMAN & CO.

Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

1m 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 16, STANTON

STREET.

Apply to TURNER & CO.

1m 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

NO. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE,

Nos. 3 and 6, PEDDARS HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASSEON, SONS & CO.

1m 612 Hongkong, 25th September, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

HOUSES ON Upper Magazine Terrace, All

With Gas and Water laid on.

Also

A First-class GODOWN at Wan-chi of about

5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1m 642 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 3, in

Potters' Street, No. 10, Stanley Street.

4m 1477 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established them-

selves MERCHANTS and GENERAL

COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP

HOCK CHEONG).

C. HENRY KHO TIONG POH & CO.

1m 612 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE, No. 3, PLAZA, late of

the office of Messrs. GILMAN & CO.

Gas and Water laid on.

Also

A First-class GODOWN at Wan-chi of about

5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to DAVID SASSEON, SONS & CO.

1m 612 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE, No. 3, PLAZA, late of

the office of Messrs. GILMAN & CO.

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NOW ON SALE,

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876.
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE!

It had been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, "THE CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work),
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THEP. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND
THE COAST OF CHINA;
ALSO THENEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
HONG KONG;Besides other local information and state-
ments corrected to date of publication, tend-
to make the Work in every way suitable
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.The present Volume also contains a
Directory of Singapore.The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is
now the only publication of its kind for
China and Japan.The Director is published in two
Forms—Complete at \$3; or, with the List
of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.
at \$3.• The Complete Directories, at \$3, are
all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition
at \$3, are still on hand.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or to the following Agents—MACAO Mr. L. A. de Groot.—
SWATOW Meers, Quach and Campbell.AMOY Meers, Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOUNGSWA Meers, Wilson, Nichols & Co.
FOOCHOW Meers, Hedge & Co.

NIKPOU Meers, Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

SHANGHAI Meers, Kelly & Co.

SHANTUNG Kelly & Co.

HANKOW and JIANGSI Hall & Holtz & Kelly

RIVER PORTS & Co., Shanghai.

CHENGFOU and JIANGSI Hall & Holtz & Kelly

NEWCHWANG & Co., Shanghai.

TIEN-Tsin and JIANGSI Hall & Holtz & Kelly

PEKING & Co., Shanghai.

NAGASAKI The C. and J. Trading Co.

OKINAWA Meers, Lane, & Co., Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA Meers, C. D. Mees, Japan,
C. D. Mees, Japan, Office.

MANILA Meers, J. de Loyzen & Co.

SAIGON Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independent*

Office.

SINGAPORE Meers, Liddelow and Martin.

BANGKOK Meers, Malherbe, Julian & Co.

LONDON Mr. G. C. Smith, Cornhill.

LONDON Meers, Baker, Henley & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Barbican,
Exchange.

NEW YORK Meers, S. M. Pettigill & Co.

57 Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PEPPERMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
AND
ABERATED WATER MAKERS.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS. REFITTED.
PASSAGES. SHIPS' SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DEATH.

On the 23rd instant, at College-green-st, St.
John's wood, GEORGE HENDERSON BEATON,
late of Hongkong, aged 64 years.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, October 6th, 1876.

A correspondent of the N. C. Daily News,
who writes under the nom-de-plume of
"Theta," has favoured that journal with a
thoughtful survey of the results of the nego-
tiations at Chefoo. Between Sir THOMAS
Wade and Grand Secretary Li Hung-Chang,
He shows what was generally considered
the primary object of the Chinaman's
negotiations, namely, the punishment of the Chinese
for the murder of Mr. MARGARY and attack on
Colonel Brown's Expedition, has not been
fulfilled, and thinks that, whoever else may
be connected with the result, it cannot be
wholly satisfactory to the British nation.
To sum up his observations on the point in
a few words, we have exonerated no more satisfactory
redress than the French did for the
Tientsin massacre. After all the determination
expressed to insist upon full and ample satisfaction,
this result is, to say the least of it,
rather lowering to British pride. It is to be
regretted that, since there was no prospect of
obtaining it, the demand for the punishment
of the instigators of the murder should have
been made so much of. The mission of Mr.
GROSVENOR must have proved an absolute
failure, or have led to such discoveries as
rendered it impracticable to proceed with the
first demand. There was not, it is hinted,
evidence sufficient to convict any of those
tried in Yunnan, and the British Government
was consequently, "Theta" points out,
placed in a dilemma. On the one hand, it
could not become an accomplice in the unjust
death of the unfortunate men who would
have been executed in the stead of the real
criminals; on the other hand, persistence in
its demand for justice on the authors of the
tragedy would have involved the decapitation
of some of the members of the Tsung-l

yan. The latter demand would most prob-
ably have ended in an appeal to the sword,
and Sir THOMAS Wade shrink from pressing
it. Failing this, he sought to obtain some
other equivalent. Poor MARGARY has indeed,
in the fullest sense of the term, fallen a
sacrifice in the cause of British trade. His
murder is to be compensated for; nor avenged.
In foregoing the punishment of his mur-
derers, however, it is possible, "Theta"
remarks, that Great Britain will prove to
have achieved a greater victory in the opening
up of China than the negotiators ever
anticipated.

How this is likely to be brought about he
endeavours to explain. Yunnan is to be
opened to trade, and a British Resident ap-
pointed to dwell in one of the principal cities,
with powers for protecting British merchants
and others who might travel thither from
further attack. "This right of having a
Resident is," however, "Theta" states,
"only to last for five years, and after that,
our relations with that part of China are to
be placed on a basis which is to be actually
agreed upon at the end of the term." The
opening up of Yunnan to foreign commerce
will, "Theta" rightly, promises to be an im-
portant, though little it may serve to
fulfil the promises of the Queen's Speech.
"It will, he says, "certainly be the beginning
of a stream of British influence on the western
side of the Chinese Empire, and should it
lead to disputes or difficulties, which under
the circumstances is very natural, it may
be assumed that these will be mainly
due to Chinese treachery and arrogance,
the punishment of which will not be
difficult from our contiguous Burmese frontier,
and that the consequence will be a still
greater extension of our influence in that
quarter. Indeed it may be predicted that

a new feature in the China trade has latterly
been introduced, namely, the increasing
export of China sugar to this country. This
has resulted from the shortness of the supply
from some of the West India Islands,
which will remain to be established as
a fact on the second step has been taken as a means of
supporting, if necessary, the demands
of the Chinese Government, the resolution of a
French Missionary Chapel, and the apprehension
of complications on that ground.

A Paris telegram, dated August 25th, says—
"The Official Gazette announces that the
governor of the Chinese frontier provinces
has issued a circular instruction to prohibit
the export of sugar in Chinese waters.

The Consul stated that the proceeding

was to be referred to the

Court of Enquiry.

The Consul—Was this treatment regular or
exceptional, when the men were working
hard or something of that kind?

Witness—We were ill-treated all the way, but
sometimes with exceptional severity, when we
were hauling tails. The men would stand over
them with a belaying pin and kick them.
The Consul—Was this a common or
unusual punishment?

Witness—Yes. The struck him with

the sharp point of a belaying pin, and made a wound
on his leg, of which he now showed the Consul.

The Consul—Was this a man's action?

Witness—Yes. He struck him with the

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The Consul—

EXTRACTS.

THE TWO WORKERS.

Two workers in one field
Trotted from door to day;
Such had his same hard labour,
Both had the same small pay,
With the same blue sky above,
And the same blue sky below,
One soul was full of love,
The other full of woe.

One leaped up with the light,
With the darkness of the dark;
One felt it stony tight,
For his heart was ever dark.
One heart was hard stone,
One heart was over grey,
One worked with many a groan,
One writhed in the day.

One had a fever-clad cot,
Beside a misery mill,
With a scalding sweat upon the spot—
Made it weaker, fitter still;
One writhed a horrid hood,
Fall or ascend, die or fall;

No words he seemed mad—
Wife and children starved him.

Still they worked in the same field,
Tilling on from day to day;

Both had the same hard labour,

Both had the same small pay;

But both had the same soul—
The reason tell me well.

Don't drink at the well,
And the other at the well.

THE WOMAN OF PLEASURE.

For the woman of pleasure has no respect. How is it possible? She is a person for whom selfish enjoyment is the law of life, and duty only a disagreeable accident to be avoided with as much diligence as one would avoid any other painful circumstance of distressing hindrance—a malady, say, or a misfortune, a vicious animal, or a hideous monster. She knows nothing higher than self-indulgence, and amusement takes the place with her that intellect takes with some and love with others. To be well-reared and to the front in all the criticism on hand

constitutes the mark of honour, the extent of her ambition. She will take no trouble, undergo more fatigue, and submit to more mortification in the cause of pleasure than an ordinarily conscientious person would in the cause of duty. A zeal and an enthusiasm alone could match her in her ardour; but zealots and enthusiasts are not of pleasure-day

parties, and the women of pleasure are cut-and-dried who cut-and-number them. The

powers which are inexhaustible in the service

of pleasure come to an end with a breath when the question is of duty. As the woman of pleasure who can dance from ten to four without failing to go upstairs and "run through her paces." The whole thing will be done in half-an-hour, or less, but she

would debase herself utterly unable to bear such strain on her nerves, and such fatigue of muscles. Ask her to the charge of her

children for the next length of time—half-an-

hour, no more. She can spend three hours

on end shooting at a target with a drawn

sabre, she can stay from ten to one without

more deterioration than just the little hairs

made to enable her to greet her friends and

begin her flirtation with better effect; she

can drive for hours holding her two spirited

ponies with no light hand; but to hold a

baby on her lap for thirty-five minutes by the

clock—to have three little children round

her, talking to her of their toys, or their

lessons, their loves, or their sorrows, gives a

headache to one who can bear the clatter of

the streets and the chatter of a ball-room

with no more fatigue than Chloe feels when

she hears the birds singing in the hedge as

she goes out to the fields to milk the cows.

But the one is duty, and the other things are

pleasure; and the woman of whom we write

finds the former unutterably irksome, while

the latter is light, no matter what the in-

trinsic weight of its burden.

The one place in the world most hateful

to the woman of pleasure is her own home;

she is often filled with strange people; and a

deceit with her husband, an evening

passed in the companionship of only her

family, ranks with her as the most fearful

pollution short of actual torture that can be

devised. As for her husband, he is good as

the living machine by which money is to be

ground out, and his name is a tower of

strength, just as her state of married woman

is protection; but do you think that the

women of pleasure can love or do love, as

men count love, and as the true kind of

woman loves? As little, as nine sacrifices

herself to duty, so little does she give herself

to love. If she had some faint sentiment

of natural tenderness for the man

when she married him, she soon gets over

the weakness, and relates him to his

proper position as the husband through

whose name and fortune she is protected and

enriched—but by no means the husband

whose wishes are to stand between her and

her desires, whose society is to be sought

for her without the intervention of the

world—the husband, to whom she owes

duty and obedience, or to whom she

should give care and attention. Her

object in life is pleasure, and she suffers

no meaner consideration to come between

this and her. Darty and Joan stand

to her as the type of everything most ridicu-

lous as well as most dreary; and if you want

to kill her, she says with audder, keep

her at home with no one to break the deadly

silence of the evening. Every one, no mat-

ter who he may be, seems preferable in her

eyes as a companion rather than her husband.

The plainest and silliest man on her comes

in as a welcome diversion, when she com-

es to the house, and refutes to gratify them when she

has the power. And she generally has the

power; for the social arrangements fall

naturally to the share of the woman, and the

one who has laid herself out for a life of

pleasure is seldom at a loss for a path in the

desired direction. Either invitations come,

or they are given; either boxes are sent for

theatres, or stalls are bought for the open-

air; when not betrothed; if nothing better turns

up, there's always the army of tame cabs to

fall back on; when this "dear boy" or that

"nice old thing" is to be found, and who are

glad enough to be summoned, *sante de messe*,

that the spell of domesticity may be broken,

and the rôle of Darby and Joan once more

prevented. And the more this kind of thing

is indulged in, the stronger it grows, till, by time and habit, the husband and wife become substantially estranged; with different interests, different pursuits, friends that are anything but friends in common, and lives that are linked only by the law and social obligations, without one real interest or affection shared.

If this is true of the husband, so much

more is it of the children. As little ones,

the mother's sole care was to get them taken

off her own hands and laid to the hands

of some one else; and this system of vicarious

motherhood has gone on, ever since. To be

sure, there is still a certain show of mat-

ernal solicitude, when the children are

pretty and nicely dressed, and it adds to the

value of the picture to bring them into its

adjuncts. But the habits knew the hol-

lowes of it all; and how the whole thing

was mere get-up for effect—as it was added

to the picture, when the

husband was full of it.

to the pleasure, such as it is, of the moment.

The rule of life that she sees no more of them than she is absolutely obliged, and that she takes no kind of heed of them beyond paying her substitutes so much for their services. If she is beautiful, the children grow with a kind of ideal motherhood, something between a fairy and a queen; at all events, something far too lovely, and grand to take any notice of them, and from whose august sphere they are banished as so many impes might be from the presence of Titania. They have vague recollections of humouring her. It was supposed, said Captain Grunewald, that she had a peculiar ignorance of the ways of *Steptoe-nama*—a weakness in which she indulged so extensively and habitually, that her friends used to place pewter spoons and forks in their halls for her to carry off; in fact, all kinds of dodos were resort to for the purpose of humouring her. 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